

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please replace all previous versions of the claims with the following listing:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of translating a first schema of data having one structure or semantics into a second schema of data having a second structure or semantics, the method comprising: [[by]]

using an ontology deconstruction and reconstruction transfer mechanism which creates an 'interlanguage'-interlanguage document type definition (interlanguage-DTD) in which the interlanguage DTD manages the structure and semantics of the structure and semantics of data to allow an interlanguage definition of the first schema and translation into the second schema by the transfer mechanism;

wherein use of the deconstruction and reconstruction transfer mechanism includes:

machine-reading tags;

interpreting the data format which has been marked up by these tags and detecting its inherent structures or semantics to be included in the interlanguage DTD; and

using the interlanguage DTD to transfer the data of the first schema into the second schema;

wherein the transfer mechanism includes a superordination mechanism and a composition mechanism; and

wherein within the superordination mechanism there are the submechanisms of hyponymy, hyperonymy, co-hyperonymy, antonymy and series.

2-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim [[4]]1.
wherein in-which within the composition mechanism, there are any one or more of
the submechanisms of meronymy-~~(is a part of...)~~, co-meronymy-~~(is integrally~~
~~related to but exclusive of...)~~, consistency-~~(is made of...)~~,and collectivity-~~(consists~~
~~of...)~~.

7. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim [[4]]1.
wherein in-which data is imported, and in which supplementary tag-by-tag or field-by-
field relationships are generated using one or more of the filter mechanisms of:
taxonomic distance for [[()]]determining whether the relationships of
composition and superordination are too distant to be necessarily valid~~[[()]]~~,
levels of delicacy for [[()]]determining whether an aggregated data element
needs to be disaggregated and re-tagged~~[[()]]~~,
potential semantic incursion for [[()]]determining identifiable sites of
ambiguity~~[[()]]~~, and
translation of silent into active tags or vice versa for [[()]]determining the level
in the hierarchy of composition or superordination at which data needs to be entered
to effect superordinate transformations~~[[()]]~~.

8. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 7, wherein
in-which a thesaurus and dictionary [[is]]are created in combination with [[the]]a
taxonomy ~~definition of the taxonomy~~ in which the dictionary unpacks the meaning by
means of paraphrase and exemplars and the thesaurus display wordings through
which meanings can be aptly expressed.

9. (Currently Amended) ~~[[A]]~~The method according to claim 8, further comprising in which the method includes mapping a layer of the thesaurus into [[the]]a paradigm-constituting taxonomy for each schema in a related technology to thereby provide a basis of transfer of data to any other mapped schema in the related technology.

10. (Currently Amended) ~~[[A]]~~The method according to claim 9, wherein in which the thesaurus takes each tagging-schema as its starting point, lists its tags and reproduces the definitions and examples as given by each defined-tagging schema and against each tag, a direct synonym is provided, whose semantics are coextensive with, or narrower than, the tag against which the mapping occurs to provide a single equivalent for each mapped tag.

11. (Currently Amended) ~~[[A]]~~The method according to claim 8 in which the dictionary is constructed using five semantic rules:

~~minimised-minimized~~ ambiguity;
functional clarity;
lowest common denominator semantics;
[[the]]distinction of silent from active tag-concepts; and
comprehensive internal cross-reference.

12. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~providing an apparatus which interpellates~~interpellating source data into an interlanguage DTD format for use in transferring data marked up in a first schema of data having one structure or semantics into a second schema of data having a second structure or semantics, the method comprising: including the following steps:

[[a.]]providing a quantum of source data of said first schema to a processing and storing apparatus;

[[b.]]machine-reading the said source data into [[an]]a DTD according to a schematic structure of a particular source ontology;

[[c.]]automatically reading the structure and semantics ontology immanent in the source data by interpreting this both from the DTD and the way the DTD is realised in that particular instance;

[[d.]]~~applying one or more of the four~~ a plurality of filters[[[:]] including a delicacy filter, a synonymy filter, a contiguity filter and a subset filter;

[[e.]]~~machine-reading-determining from the DTD and its particular instantiation an inherent taxonomic or schematic structure forming the interlanguage DTD comprising of relationships of tags that are unambiguous based on the readable structure of the DTD and evidence drawn from its instantiation in the source data.~~

13. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 12, further comprising: also including the steps of:

[[f.]]providing a structured query for assessment of ambiguous relationships of tags and receiving an assessed response to the structured query to add to the interlanguage DTD.

14. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 13, further comprising: also including the steps of:

[[g.]]drawing implications from the assessed response to the structured query to become part of the memory of the apparatus, for aiding in automatically reading the structure and semantics ontology immanent in the source data.

15. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 14, further comprising: including the following steps:

[[h.]]using the determined interlanguage DTD to build a destination dataset using the mechanisms of superordination including [[()]hyponymy, hyperonymy, co-hyperonymy, antonymy and series_[()]] and composition including[()]meronymy, comeronymy, consistency[(,)] and collectivity[()].

16. (Currently Amended) [[A)]The wherein part of the process of building a destination data is automated according to the inherent structures readable into the destination ontology or from any previous received assessments of ambiguous structures.

17. (Currently Amended) A system for translating a first schema of data having one structure or semantics into a second schema of data having a second structure or semantics by using a computer-implemented ontology deconstruction and reconstruction transfer mechanism which automatically creates an 'interlanguage' interlanguage document type definition (interlanguage-DTD) in which the interlanguage DTD automatically manages the structure and semantics of the structure and semantics of data to allow an automatic interlanguage definition of the first schema and translation into the second schema by the transfer mechanism[(,)], the system having comprising:

- a tag reader for machine-reading tags automatically;
- an interpreter for interpreting of data format which has been marked up by the tags and detecting its inherent structures or semantics;
- a translator for automatically constructing an interlanguage DTD from the interpreted data format and detected structures or semantics; and
- a transfer means for automatically transferring the data of first schema into the second schema via automatic definition of the first schema into the second schema using the interlanguage DTD;

wherein the transfer mechanism includes overarching superordination and composition mechanisms; and

wherein within the composition mechanism there are included submechanisms of meronymy, co-meronymy, consistency, and collectivity.

18-19. (Cancelled)

20. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The system according to claim [[19]]17, wherein in-which within the superordination mechanism, there are any one or more of the submechanisms of hyponymy ('includes-in-its-class...'), hyperonymy ('is-a class-of...'), co-hyperonymy ('is-the-same-as...'), antonymy ('is-the-converse-of...') and series ('is-related-by-gradable-opposition-to...').

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The system according to claim [[19]]17, wherein in-which supplementary tag-by-tag or field-by-field queries are automatically generated according to any one or more of the filter mechanisms of:

taxonomic distance [[()]]for automatically machine-reading whether the relationships of composition and superordination are too distant to be necessarily valid[()]].

levels of delicacy [[()]]for machine-reading whether an aggregated data element needs to be disaggregated and re-tagged[()]].

potential semantic incursion [[[()]]for machine-reading identifiable sites of ambiguity[()]]., and

translation of silent into active tags or vice versa [[[()]]for machine-reading the level in the hierarchy of composition or superordination at which data needs to be entered to effect superordinate transformations[()]].

23. (Currently Amended) A computer readable medium having a program encoded thereon [[for]]adapted for use by a processor to:

translating-translate a first schema of data having one structure or semantics into a second schema of data having a second structure or semantics by using a computer-implemented ontology deconstruction and reconstruction transfer mechanism which automatically creates an 'interlanguage'-interlanguage document type definition (interlanguage-DTD) in which the interlanguage DTD automatically manages the structure and semantics of the structure and semantics of data to allow an automatic interlanguage definition of the first schema and translation into the second schema by the transfer mechanism; and

utilize a thesaurus and dictionary provided in combination with taxonomy definition in which the dictionary unpacks the meaning by means of paraphrase and exemplars and the thesaurus display wordings through which meanings can be aptly expressed;

wherein the dictionary is constructed using five semantic rules:

minimized ambiguity;

functional clarity;

lowest common denominator semantics;

a distinction of silent from active tag-concepts; and

comprehensive internal cross-reference.

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The computer readable medium according to claim [[24]]23, the program being further adapted to:

including a mapping of map the thesaurus into the paradigm-constituting taxonomy for each schema in a related technology to thereby provide a basis of transfer of data to any other mapped schema in the related technology.

26. (Currently Amended) ~~[[A]]The~~ computer readable medium according to claim 25, ~~wherein~~ in which the thesaurus, ~~for~~ ~~[[has]]~~ each tagging-schema of data as its starting point, ~~the thesaurus~~ lists its tags and ~~provides the~~ includes definitions and examples ~~from each schema of data as given by each defined tagging-schema~~ and against each tag, ~~and a~~ direct synonym is provided mapped against each tag, whose semantics are coextensive with, or narrower than, the tag against which the mapping occurs to provide a single equivalent for each mapped tag.

27. (Cancelled)

28. A method for extending the range of useability of ontology driven systems and for creating interoperability between different mark-up schemas for the creation, location and formatting of digital content, the method ~~including the steps of~~ comprising:

[[a)]]~~having~~ a database or datafile of digital content in a Document Type Definition of the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology able to be outputted in a selected format allowed by the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology;

b) ~~organising~~ organizing digital mark-up or computer software tags of the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology into an overarching interlanguage ontology capable of absorbing and incorporating at least one other digital mark-up or computer software ontology;

[[c)]]automatically translating a Document Type Definition of the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology into a translated interlanguage Document Type Definition;

[[d)]]selecting one-of-the at least one other digital mark-up or computer software ontology;

[[e)]]automatically translating the translated interlanguage Document Type Definition into a Document Type Definition of the selected other digital mark-up or computer software ontology thereby allowing information in the database or datafile format to be output in the required selected format allowed by the selected other digital mark-up or computer software ontology;

wherein organizing digital mark-up or computer software tags of the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology into an overarching interlanguage ontology capable of absorbing and incorporating at least one other digital mark-up or computer software ontology includes applying the filter mechanisms of:

_____ taxonomic distance for determining whether the relationships of composition and superordination are too distant to be necessarily valid,

_____ levels of delicacy for determining whether an aggregated data element needs to be disaggregated and re-tagged,

_____ potential semantic incursion for determining identifiable sites of ambiguity, and

_____ translation of silent into active tags or vice versa for determining the level in the hierarchy of composition or superordination at which data needs to be entered to effect superordinate transformations.

29. (Currently Amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 28, wherein in which the step of organising organizing digital mark up or computer software tags of the first digital mark-up or computer software ontology into an overarching interlanguage ontology capable of absorbing and incorporating at least one the

selected other digital mark-up or computer software ontology further includes the steps of indexing according to the following rules:

[[(i)]] providing a first level of granularity such that tags which represent data at a finer level of delicacy in ~~Ontology-X~~ the first ontology produce automatically recomposed data in the selected other ontology ~~Ontology-Y~~ which manages the same data at a higher level of semantic aggregation[[.]].

[[(ii)]] providing a lowest common denominator semantics such that, when data has been data marked up with a pair of tags that can be interpreted to be closely synonymous but not identical, the narrower semantics of the two tags is operationalized[[.]].

[[(iii)]] providing contiguous domains wherein tags can be aggregated and aligned by virtue of the fact that they relate to semantically exclusive data[[.]]; and

[[(iv)]] providing subset schemas within a tag such that a whole new domain identified [[by]] within the first ontology ~~Ontology-Q~~ or within a defined area thereof ~~of ontology-Q~~ can be mapped within a single tag in the selected other ontology ~~Ontology R~~.

30. (Currently Amended) [[A]] The method according to claim 29, further comprising returning a set of results from data based on heterogeneous schemas that have been mapped against the interlanguage Document Type Definition.